## Lecture 36

PM in Bipartite Graphs, Error Reduction

## Perfect Matching in Bipartite Graphs

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PM Problem: Given a bipartite graph $G=(V, E)$ with equal size partitions, determine whether there exist a perfect matching in $G$.

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perfect matching exists

perfect matching does not exist

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\text { APM is a permutation from }[n] \text { to }[n]
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perfect matching exists

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## Example:



APM is a permutation from $[n]$ to $[n]$
PM on the left is a 2143 permutation.
perfect matching exists

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## Example:



$$
X=\left[\begin{array}{cccc}
x_{11} & x_{12} & 0 & 0 \\
x_{21} & 0 & x_{23} & 0 \\
0 & x_{32} & 0 & x_{34} \\
x_{41} & 0 & x_{43} & 0
\end{array}\right]
$$

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Observation: $G$ has a perfect matching iff $X$ has $n x_{i j}$ entries such that in every row and column there is exactly one of the $n$ entries.

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$$
\left[\begin{array}{ll}
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\left[\begin{array}{lll}
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\end{array}\right]=\begin{gathered}
X_{11} X_{22} X_{33}-X_{11} X_{23} X_{32}-X_{12} X_{21} X_{33}+X_{12} X_{23} X_{31} \\
+X_{13} X_{21} X_{32}-X_{13} X_{22} X_{31}
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Determinant of a $3 \times 3$ matrix
Every summand contains $n$ entries such that every row and column contains exactly one entry.

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The determinant of an $n \times n$ matrix $X$ is defined as:

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Observation: Previously defined $X$ has $n x_{i j}$ entries such that in every row and column there is exactly one of the $n$ entries iff $\operatorname{det}(X)$ is a non-zero polynomial.

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## Corollary:

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The determinant of an $n \times n$ matrix $X$ is defined as:

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Observation: Previously defined $X$ has $n x_{i j}$ entries such that in every row and column there is exactly one of the $n$ entries iff $\operatorname{det}(X)$ is a non-zero polynomial.

Corollary: $G$ has a perfect matching iff $\operatorname{det}(X)$ is a non-zero polynomial.

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$$
\operatorname{Pr}\left[\left|\frac{\sum_{i \in[k]} X_{i}}{k}-p\right|>\delta\right]<e^{\frac{-\delta^{2} p k}{4}}
$$

## Reducing the Error Rate in BPP

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Definition: For $c>1$, a language $L$ is in $\operatorname{BPP}_{\frac{1}{2}+}$ if there exists a polytime PTM $M$ s.t. $\forall x \in\{0,1\}^{*}$,

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Theorem: Let $L \in \mathrm{BPP}_{\frac{1}{2}++}$. Then, for every constant $d>1$, there exists a polytime PTM that decides $L$ and gives the right answer with probability at least $1-\frac{1}{2(|x|)^{d}}$.

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Corollary: BPP $_{\frac{1}{2}+}=$ BPP.

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## Proof:

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Proof: Let $M$ be $L^{\prime} \mathrm{sBPP}_{\frac{1}{2}+}$ machine that gives right answer with probability $\geq \frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{(|x|)^{c}}$.

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Proof: Let $M$ be $L^{\prime} \mathrm{SPP}_{\frac{1}{2}+}$ machine that gives right answer with probability $\geq \frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{(|x|)^{c}}$.
We will construct a PTM $M^{\prime}$ that decides $L$ with right answer's probability $\geq 1-\frac{1}{2(|x|)^{d}}$.

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$M^{\prime}$ on input $x$ :

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Theorem: Let $L \in \operatorname{BPP}_{\frac{1}{2}+}$. Then, for every constant $d>1$, there exists a polytime PTM that decides $L$ and gives the right answer with probability at least $1-\frac{1}{2^{(|x|)^{d}}}$.
Proof: Let $M$ be $L^{\prime}$ s $_{B P P_{\frac{1}{2}+}}$ machine that gives right answer with probability $\geq \frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{(|x|)^{c}}$.
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